

# THE CIRCULAR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

["MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."]—Daniel XII, 4.]

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOL. III.

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**THE CIRCULAR,**  
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By Robert Porter.

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—PAYABLE AT  
THE EXPIRATION OF THE FIRST SIX MONTHS.  
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## RELIGIOUS.

### REVIEW FOR MONTHLY CONCERTS.

The American Colonization Society viewed in the light of a missionary institution particularly, has strong claims on the prayers and pecuniary sacrifices of the Christian public. With that aid which it has a right to expect from Christians of every denomination in America, there is no room to doubt that it will soon equal in the extent of its usefulness, the older institutions of Great Britain. The Colony, though still in its infancy, "exists and flourishes." It has sufficient fortification for defence; and it has hands and hearts able and willing to defend it against all the powers that can be arrayed against it in that country. Here, the natives who may be willing to learn, will be taught the mechanic arts, and instructed in the principles of science and Christianity. They will find other employments for their subsistence, than fighting, plundering, and kidnapping one another, and an end will be put to the horrid traffic in human flesh, that curse of Africa and disgrace of Christendom, without the aid of fleets, and the fearful sacrifice of human life hitherto made.—What may be done for Africa on a large scale, is ascertained from what has been done on a small scale. Native architects in Freetown have erected a stone church which would astonish beholders in any of our large cities. Young men who six years ago were wild and naked savages, roaming the wilderness, are now making rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, at Regents Town, and preparing to become the future Cyprians and Augustines of the African churches.—

Can Africa, or the efforts making for its civilization, and its redemption from spiritual bondage, ever be forgotten in the prayers of God's people? "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God"—nay, she already stretches them forth, and the wilderness begins to bud and blossom as the rose.

The word of the Lord, if it has not yet "free course," is beginning to "run and be glorified" among the Jews. The abstract of the Report of the *London Jews Society* given in the course of the past month, contains a summary of facts relative to the present state of the Jews and their opening prospects, highly encouraging to all who wait for the consolation of Israel. The various societies which are concerned in meliorating the temporal condition, and in promoting the salvation of the ancient people of God, will rejoice that instances of satisfactory conversion are multiplying, that many Jewish young men are pursuing theological studies in Christian seminaries, with a view to future employment as ministers and missionaries—and that the Scriptures and Tracts are sought for with so much eagerness by many, who, though unconverted, are desirous of learning the way of God more perfectly.

Though bonds and imprisonments still await the servants of the Lord at Jerusalem, yet they are moved by none of these things. Their situation however, is perilous; and must remain so, till the existing differences between the ruling powers of that country and the revolted Greeks are in some way adjusted. But while they are cheerfully laboring to repair the desolations of the holy city, at the hazard of their lives, and at the certain sacrifice of such privileges as they once enjoyed with us, they will not surely be forgotten in the purest devotions of American Christians.

In addition to the interesting intelligence last review, it is gratifying to state that Mayhew, one of the principal stations among the *Choctaws*, has also been visited with the gracious influences of the Holy Spirit. Unhappily, a great excitement of animal feeling, which was produced soon after the revival commenced, occasioned an early abatement of the spirit of inquiry, and added one more to the numberless proofs before furnished in the providence of God, that it is not the earthquake nor the fire, but, "the still small voice," that summons the sinner from the embraces of spiritual death, into the liberty of the sons of God.

The mission among the *Osages* has had to encounter various difficulties, like all other new establishments, and is not even now in a state of equal security with some elder stations. But there are omens for good. An agricultural establishment is formed, and some of the Indians discover a disposition, or at least a willingness to labor in the fields, and exchange their habits of indolence and dependence, for habits of industry.—The garrison of the United States, now established in the vicinity of these stations, will exert an influence as salutary to the missionaries as to the *Osages*. The schools are increasing. The improvements of the children are marked and encouraging.

The Government of the United States has expressed in strong terms, its disapprobation of the violent measures of the pagan party in the Six Nations, (the Seneca Indians) for the removal of the missionary establishment formed there, and has given to that party the assurance, that as no attention is due, so none will be paid to their representations. This, together with the expression of a hope that the Legislature of New-York will provide against any future obstruction to the operations of the mission, is highly honorable to the government, and calls for the gratitude of all friends to the heathen.

The past month has furnished the annual reports of three Domestic Societies, each of which occupies an important sphere of labor, and has fair claims on increased Christian patronage.—The *Presbyterian Education Society*, auxiliary to the Board of Education established by the General Assembly, was formed six years ago, and has under its care 103 young men, who are devoted in their views to the sacred ministry. The receipts of the Society have been

more than \$7000. The future ministers of our churches and missionaries to the heathen, are thus trained up for an incalculable amount of usefulness, by the united aid of thousands among the rich and poor, who are unknown to each other now, but who will rejoice together hereafter in the presence of that God whose service they honor. Within ten years more than 700 young men have been assisted in obtaining an education for the ministry. Shortly they will have entered on their work—and who can tell the amount of good resulting from their labors to the cause of Zion!

The *Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society* has assisted sixteen feeble churches. The encouragement thus given has been deeply felt and gratefully acknowledged. About \$1250 were expended. Though this is not unlike the five loaves and two fishes distributed among five thousand, it has by no means been lost. Three churches have been erected, or are in a state of forwardness. Four ministers have been happily settled, and are watching over the destitute flocks so lately committed to them. In nearly every parish assisted, there have been some instances of conversion to God—many almost discouraged Christians enlivened and strengthened; and how much wickedness has been prevented—how many salutary impressions have been made, that will hereafter issue in the conversion of souls, the day of judgment will reveal. But, as if God delighted to honor the cause of Domestic Missions, he has suffered no year to pass since the organization of this Society, without pouring out the Holy Spirit on one or more of the assisted churches.—and during the past year, special revivals have been enjoyed by four out of the sixteen churches aided by these funds.

The *Christian Knowledge Society* have as usual extended their labors beyond this Hampshire, and Rhode-Island. By their instrumentality, several faithful ministers are enabled to labor with success in places where the ordinance of the gospel would otherwise be wholly neglected;—some churches have been raised from the dust, and others have been strengthened; in some instances error and vice have been triumphantly driven from their strong holds, and in others, the wavering hopes and the trembling faith of sincere believers have been confirmed.

It is grateful to the heart of piety to notice the efforts of the benevolent in any part of the world, and in any sphere of usefulness. Few institutions are perhaps accomplishing more in the cause of Christ than the *London Tract Society*. The past year has witnessed the flowing out of more than ten millions of little rills of spiritual instruction and consolation from this single fountain. These have carried health and joy, more or less abundantly, to nearly every part of the world. Nor are the direct labors of this Society alone to be contemplated with pleasure. It is communicating an impulse to the exercise of similar beneficence, to hundreds of minor Societies scattered over Christendom. Its influence is felt, where its Tracts, and its name are unknown. It is the parent of all, or nearly all, the Tract Societies in the world, and like an affectionate mother nourishes them all. It is a pleasing fact too, that the demand for Tracts is every year increasing. They are loudly called for by millions who but recently have heard of the Christian name; and they are prevailing like the waters of the Flood over the high hills and the mountains, giving rich promise, of destruction to human wickedness, and of safety to all who are within the Ark.

Revivals continue to bless our American Zion. In Dorchester, there is evidence of the presence of God with his people, and the number of anxious inquirers increases from week to week. In Salem, we are informed that the good work we have before mentioned progresses, and that several hundred souls are under deep impressions. The revivals in Salem, N. Y. and North Lyme, Conn. will be recollected with gratitude and praise to God. The calling of 200 souls home to Christ in the one, and of 70 in the other, is indeed a rich display of divine grace. The labors of the first Prot-

estant minister in *Detroit* have recently been followed by 15 hopeful conversions—a large number among a population of 1500 almost wholly Roman Catholic. Extensive revivals are still mentioned in Virginia and North Carolina. Scarcely any paper reaches us from the South, which does not bring with it fresh tidings of the triumphs of the Cross. More minute statements of the exercises of the new converts, of the manner of their instruction while under conviction, of the great truths by which their attention is arrested, and their hopes are inspired, would be highly satisfactory to Christians at a distance from such scenes of Divine operation. But without the information, and without a knowledge of the ministers whom God honors as his instruments, we are permitted to rejoice only "with fear and trembling," over the declared conversion of thousands to the faith of Jesus.

What though Satan comes down in great wrath? Is it not because his time is short? What though the enemies of the Cross affect to despise the labors of missionaries, and the sacrifices of humble Christians—what though they multiply the reproaches and calumnies—what though they disseminate far and wide their corrupt principles through the press and active agents—what though they boast of their numbers, their learning, their wisdom and their wealth, and prophesy with confidence the early disappointment of all the expectations of Zion's friends and the continued triumphs of Paganism in lands yet unenlightened—do we not know that they imagine a vain thing—that he who sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; that the Lord will have them in derision? Surely, they will be broken with a rod of iron, unless they submit themselves; for the decree is declared, "I have set my king on my holy hill of Zion, and I will give him the heathen for a possession."

### From the American S. Sch. Magazine.

#### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

Explanatory of numerous texts, and of various customs, mentioned in the Bible; with 24 cuts, 18mo. pp. 136, for sale by the American S. S. Union, price \$3 per dozen to auxiliaries, and \$3 50 to others.

Every judicious book which will aid the young in the acquisition of scriptural knowledge, commends itself to Sunday School Teachers. Their business is with the Bible and the souls of their pupils. Upon their success in conveying a knowledge of the former, and awakening a concern in the latter, may depend the ultimate happiness of those committed to their charge. An acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Jews, and other Eastern nations, is of great importance in ascertaining the meaning of many parts of the Bible. The little volume before us, with 24 very neat cuts, which speak at once to the "eye and the understanding," explains many texts of Scripture in a clear and satisfactory manner.

*Sunday School Missionaries.*—In the year 1821–2, the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, employed a missionary to travel into various parts of the country, to visit Sunday Schools, revive those which were languishing, and to organize new ones. He travelled about 2500 miles in six different states, visited many schools, revived twenty, established six tract societies, four adult schools, and sixty-one Sunday schools; and was instrumental in awakening and confirming a great degree of interest in Sunday Schools, and collected upwards of \$150 for the support of future missions. At subsequent periods the Society has employed missionaries with considerable success. *Ibid.*

*An Impossibility.*—As an industrious & intelligent Editor of a public print, conduct your Journal as you will, you will not be able to please the capricious fancy of some of your readers: Whilst you try to please one, "ten to one," you'll displease a dozen: one approves what another condemns—and all are "sensible" men. The editor too often experiences the truth of the old saying, "Many men of many minds."



## RECEPTION OF THE NATION'S GUEST.

(In Continuation.)

Welcome, welcome be the brave,  
To the homes he fought to save.

**In Chelsea.**—Here the General arrived on the morning of the 31st August, and was received with suitable demonstrations of joy by the military and citizens. The Rev. Dr. Tuckerman delivered an address, to which the General made a brief but affectionate reply. He was detained here but about three minutes.

**In Lynn.**—At this place he was welcomed in an address by Mr. White, Chairman of the Committee, to which the General made a feeling reply. He was conducted to the Hotel, where the Ladies, Clergy, &c. were introduced and most cordially received. His stop here was limited to about 30 minutes.

**In Marblehead.**—The Hon. John Prince delivered an address to which the General replied. Here he was met by the pupils of eleven public, and twenty private Schools, under the care of their Instructors and the Rev. Chairman of the School Committee. They amounted to 900. A representative of each school and each sex, formed in front of the General's carriage, when a deputation presented him a roll containing an appropriate address. The pupils were all decorated with the La Fayette badges.

**In Salem.**—Col. Putnam welcomed the General in an address, to which he replied. 200 Seamen, with the Portrait of La Fayette on their hats, cheered the General as he passed along. The streets and windows were crowded with females, all eager to see and welcome the generous La Fayette. He passed between two lines of boys, about one thousand in number, arrayed under their respective Instructors, all bearing La Fayette badges. Judge Story, in an eloquent address welcomed the General, to which he made a feeling reply.

An impressive circumstance occurred in the delivery of the address, when the Judge came to that part, which says, "We could not forget them, (his military labors) if we would; we would not forget them if we could;" the spontaneous assent of the assembled people to the sentiment was given, "No, never;" repeated by thousands of voices, and accompanied by deafening shouts of applause.

Assembled multitude he was cheered in the most hearty manner.

**In Ipswich.**—He arrived here in the evening, alighted at the Meeting-house, where the citizens and Ladies were assembled, and was addressed by N. Lord, Esq. The houses were brilliantly illuminated.

**In Newburyport.**—Here he arrived at 10 o'clock at night, the whole town was splendidly illuminated—he was welcomed by a salute of 24 guns, and the firing of rockets, and ringing of bells, and affectionate cheers of the people. The Hon. Mr. Moseley delivered to him the address, to which the General made a verbal reply, expressive of his gratified feelings. The supper was served at a late hour, at which were present the most respectable citizens and the Clergy of the town. He slept in the same room and bed which was occupied by his great Exemplar, WASHINGTON, in his tour in 1789.

**Sept. 1.—In Portsmouth, N. Hampshire.**—He entered the town about noon, amidst hearty welcomes and rapturous acclamations, salutes of artillery and ringing of the bells. The margin of the avenue to the town was lined with children, wearing the La Fayette portrait, and Ladies behind them, presenting a very pleasing and interesting spectacle. The streets were arched with festoons, wreaths, and garlands, and crowded with an applauding multitude. [In all places, where he was received, the public streets and bridges presented elegant arches, decorated in the most tasteful style, with flags, inscriptions and mottoes.] The procession at this place extended nearly two miles—the pupils of the schools exceeded one thousand. Numerous introductions and presentations took place—of which were at least 30 Old Soldiers. These scenes are always in the highest degree interesting and affecting. They are all heart. He recognized Gen. Smith, of Portland, who served as a Captain in his favorite Light Infantry, for three years. On clasping the hands of these associates in perils and adversity, he continually repeats, "I am very happy." At half past 11 o'clock, at night, he proceeded to Boston, passed Newburyport about 1 o'clock, and reached his quarters in that city, shortly after 7 o'clock on Thursday morning.

**In Boston.**—Here he was again received with the liveliest tokens of joy and gratitude. A person here presented him with a neat Snuff Box, made of part of the timber of "Old Ironsides," which was accepted with much pleasure. About 2 o'clock he set out in the carriage provided for him by the State, on his return to New-York. As he passed along he was greeted on all sides. The citizens and Ladies of West Cambridge were assembled in front of the Meeting-house, who welcomed and cheered him. Beautiful arches were thrown across the road here, with suitable inscriptions.

**In Lexington.**—He was addressed by Major Phinney, to whom he made a heart-touching reply. The scholars of the several schools were paraded on the green to welcome their Country's generous Benefactor.

**In Concord.**—Here he arrived at about half past five. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements welcomed the General in an able and concise address; to which he made a reply full of benevolence. He was conducted to a capacious arbor, elegantly decorated, and pitched on the green in front of the Meeting-house, where he partook of refreshment. The Ladies were seated at the board with their illustrious Guest. After taking coffee with the Ladies, he received his old companions in arms, who were introduced to him by name. Greetings were here reciprocated, and can be much better felt than described. The Ladies were then presented, and shook hands with him. The military paid him their salute; and he expressed his pleasure at their fine appearance, when the first resistance was made to the invaders, in 1775.—He alluded to the gun first fired in the glorious War of Independence, and which had been shown him in Boston, and repeated that it ought to be preserved and decorated. "It was," said he "the alarm gun to all Europe; or, as I may say, the whole world.—For it was the signal gun which summoned all the world to assert their rights and become free." He departed from this place about sun-set.

**Substantial Gratitude.**—It is said, that on the return of La Fayette from Portsmouth to Boston, he received notice that there was deposited, in one of the Banks, to his credit, the sum of \$20,000. Whether this sum was the donation of one individual,

## SUMMARY.

*Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.*

Mr. James Askins, of Bristol, (says a writer in the Christian Mirror,) his wife, his son of about 10 years of age, and a young man in company, went to the house of Mr. Askin's father, on Sunday, the 8th of August last, on a visit. Mr. Askins had also another object in view, which was to engage the assistance of a brother in his labor on Monday. By crossing a pond, they shortened the distance considerably. They went and accomplished their object, and recrossed the pond, and landed in safety on their return. While Mr. A. was securing the boat, his son was seized with a fit, and ran into the water. The father pursued with a view to rescue him; and regardless of his own safety, rushed into deep water. Unable to swim, both father and son, having hold of each other, sunk and were drowned. The agonized wife and mother was a spectator to the distressing scene. She is left with two surviving children, mourning the awful death of an affectionate husband.

**Melancholy Occurrence.**—The Connecticut Mirror of the 13th inst. mentions, that a young gentleman of Torrington, named Hiram Phelps, aged 24 years, on returning from a muster of the corps of Cavalry to which he belonged, thought proper to discharge his pistols on the road. They were enclosed in flannel cases made to fit the inside of the holsters. He drew one, and being on horse-back with one hand to his bridle, attempted to pull off the case with his teeth. When it was partly drawn, the pistol went off, took effect in his left breast, and killed him instantly.

**Extravagance of Fashion.**—A late London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statement: "Hon. Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng, that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said, that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence, (crimson) exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds!" or \$3,108,000. The single sum is more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the Governors in the United States for fifty-five years!

**Melancholy Affair.**—At Bozrah, on the 27th of Aug. last, Mr. Nathan Billings descended a well for the purpose of preparing to deepen it by blasting; he was soon seen to fall. Mr. Wm. C. Abel, who was near, immediately descended with a rope; but he had no sooner tied it around Mr. Billings, than he also fainted. The neighborhood was by this time alarmed, and Mr. Tennant came and descended the well with a rope tied round himself—but when he reached the bottom, and had fastened a rope round Mr. Abel, he likewise fainted. The people who had collected, succeeded with much difficulty in getting the men out of the well. The rope broke once, and before Mr. Billings was taken out, he had been in the well about an hour, and life had departed. The other two recovered from their suffocation in a few minutes after receiving fresh air.

**Tragic Event.**—On the 9th ult. a man, woman, and child, crossing in a small boat from Brookville, Upper Canada, to Morristown, were drowned. The man, a Canadian Frenchman, and the woman an emigrant from Scotland. They were proceeding to Morristown to be married.

Greensburg, Penn. Sept. 10, 1824.

**SUICIDE.**—Jane Montgomery, a hired girl at the Stage office here, put a period to her existence on Wednesday morning last, by taking a quantity of laudanum. The cause assigned for the commission of this rash act, is a love affair!

**Horrid.**—Two soldiers of the U. S. troops stationed at Green Bay, Michigan, having deserted, a party of Indians was despatched to detect them. On overtaking them a battle ensued in which the two soldiers, and four Indians were killed.

**Shocking Accident.**—On Saturday morning last, Mr. Joseph Blagdon, of Anson, was found dead in the dock, near the end of Union wharf, in this town, having fallen in the darkness of the preceding night from off the wharf, a distance of 8 or 10 feet, on the rocks, which beat in his skull and otherwise injured him. The jury of inquest reported a verdict of accidental death.

Wiscasset Intel.

**Suppression of Profaneness.**—The inhabitants of the central school district in Worcester, Mass. have had a meeting, and passed resolutions to be used in their streets. They recommend to the instructors of schools, to read the state laws on the subject, and explain and enforce them on the minds of their pupils. They resolved, "that it is the duty of every citizen, by example, by precept, and by countenancing the faithful execution of the laws on these subjects, to check these great and growing evils."

**Slavery in New-York.**—The period fixed by law, for the termination of Slavery in the State of New-York, is the 4th July 1827. According to the census of 1820 there are 29,279 free persons of color and 10,092 slaves, in that state.

**Bowdoin College.**—The annual commencement was held on Wednesday last. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 15 young gentlemen; that of Master of Arts, on 10. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, and Mr. Solomon Adams. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Gen. LA FAYETTE, and Parker Cleaveland, Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil. in the college.

Worthy of Imitation.

**A great days work.**—On Wednesday the 25th ult. Miss Nancy Young, daughter of Mr. Joseph Young, of Bristol, wove by hand in a common loom, eighteen and an half yards of yard wide woollen cloth, from 7 o'clock in the morning to sun setting at evening, when she completed the piece.

According to reports made to the British Parliament, the number of merchant vessels belonging to that country is 24,542, amounting to 2,606,760 tons and employing 165,474 sailors. The military forces in the empire in the time of peace, amount to 320,000 men: the marine counts 400 vessels of war and transports, and 23,000 sailors. The revenue in time of peace is near 90 millions sterling, and the expenses 77 millions. The exports are about 52 millions, and the imports 44 millions.

**Baptist General Convention.**—Receipts for the last year, \$27,403,22. Expenditures \$26,173,84. Expended for foreign missions, \$5,150—for domestic missions, \$11,458, 51—for general fund \$9,565, 33.

## Religious.

VALUE OF THE BIBLE.

What an invaluable treasure is the sacred volume; and how loudly are we called as individuals to a frequent and studious perusal of it. If God has revealed in that volume all those truths, which it is necessary we should know, and feel, and love and obey, in order to our attainment of eternal life, how guilty is the ingratitude with which many receive this peculiar token of divine benignity—the presumptuous indifference, with which they cast away the inestimable price thus put into their hands to get wisdom! How many are there, who either neglect their Bibles altogether, or but occasionally, and carelessly turn over the sacred pages, to satisfy an idle curiosity—or to pacify an accusing conscience; or to wear away a tedious hour of holy time. How little is generally known of the contents of a book, compared with which, all the productions of human learning and ingenuity are "less than nothing and vanity!" A book which unfolds the scenes of all futurity—proposes terms of reconciliation between man and his Maker; and directs every honest inquirer in the safe and sure path to glory, honor, and immortality. Here are precepts of infallible correctness and of universal application. Here is intelligence, not only from distant isles and continents, but from distant worlds; most interesting in its nature, and most unquestionable in its authority. Here are discoveries, which no geographical researches, or astronomical observations have ever equalled. Here is biographic portraiture, of which alone the subject is faultless, the resemblance complete, and all the hues unfading. Here is history which carries us back beyond the first period of measured duration; records not only events, but their causes; not only actions, but their motives; and makes us acquainted, not only with facts, but their most important relations and their endless results. Here is poetry—in all its beauty, sublimity and pathos—unindebted to the pigments of a sportive fancy—the tumult of unhallowed passion—or the shadowy forms of a superstitious mythology.—Yet this Book lies unopened, while the trifling news of the day, or the still lighter fictions of romance, are eagerly sought and diligently circulated, perused and re-perused! Surely the indignation of the Most High must be provoked, when he sees such trifles preferred before Him—when He hears His rational and immortal creatures so distinctly saying to Him by their conduct "Depart from us! we desire not the knowledge of Thy ways."

(Rev. D. Huntington's Sermon.)

**New Plan.**—A writer in the Christian Gazette proposes a new plan for educating pious youth for the ministry, which is the following: Let an Education Society be formed, and let them purchase a small tract of land, erect suitable buildings, and employ a faithful and well qualified minister to superintend the institution. Let him teach the highest class, and let that class teach one just below it, and so on to the lowest order, that he may devote his time chiefly to the theological department. If the Society cannot raise money to purchase the farm, and support the professor, let them employ an agent to solicit donations in articles of produce, which may be turned into money. The students to devote two or three hours every day to laboring on the farm, the proceeds of which would furnish provisions for their table; and, as they would need a little money for other purposes, let them make an agreement with the Editor of some religious publication, by which they might receive from fifty cents to one dollar, for every new subscriber they obtained. No servants to be employed except for cooking, washing and mending. Thus a classical and theological institution might be supported in almost every Presbytery and Association. This plan seems feasible, and might answer where more extensive theological institutions could not be supported. One great advantage would be that the labor on the farm would be conducive to the health of the students.

**Baptist Education Society N. Y.**—The receipts of the Treasurer the last year ending June 1, were \$3971, in cash and goods.—Expenditures \$3933. This Society is connected with the Seminary at Hamilton. From this seminary 24 students have already gone forth to labor in the vineyard of the Lord, in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. One has gone to Burnah.

Such of our Subscribers as wish to discontinue the Circular, will please to observe that our terms require them to pay up all arrearages, and to give one month's notice, before the expiration of the year or half year, for which they have subscribed. These conditions must be strictly complied with.



## The Circular.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

It is with much concern we learn, that the present season is becoming very sickly, in different parts of the country. We have great cause however, for the most sincere gratitude to the Divine Providence, for the good health enjoyed in the past season.

Ill health is, sometimes, brought on by imprudence, in indulging in unwholesome diet, luxuries of the table, unnecessary exposure, &c. and being endowed with rational faculties, which, when properly exercised, enable us to avoid many evils of this life, it becomes our duty to employ the means within our reach, and to profit, at all times, by past experience.—And believing that the following extract may benefit the public, we publish it:

### SEPTEMBER.

The month is now commenced in which of all others we should guard against the attacks of disease; for, in no month is the system better prepared to be influenced by slight causes of derangement, and at no season are those causes more abundant. Fruits become so common that they are eaten to excess, when even a moderate use of them should not be allowed to the young or the debilitated. Fruit, in the summer season, is not only innoxious but healthy; for the system has been so braced by the atmosphere and the drier food of winter, that the cooling fruits of summer act beneficially by producing an openness of the primevæ, and a freshness of the system, which allows all its operations to go on with freedom, unchecked by the vascular repletion which would else be the direct effect of the increased temperature of the season, and unimpeded by that oppression which is so commonly generated by the artificial ways of civilized life. Since, however, the powers of digestion are perfect in but a small number of persons who reside in countries which are far advanced in luxurious habits, it is not wonderful that a continuance of relaxing, watery, innutritious food, like fruit, should, towards the autumn, be as injurious to the system, as in summer it was acceptable and salutary. By the continued heat of the summer season we are predisposed to diseases of the bowels, and those diseases can only be prevented, and that predisposition overcome, by a warm and bracing diet, and the occasional use of good old wine or weak brandy and water. Fruit, therefore, should now be taken sparingly, and the regimen be adapted to the circumstances we have hinted at.

The great cause however of the dysentery and other complaints of a similar nature, which are usually rife among us in September and October, is the difference between the temperature of the day, and that of the evening and morning. During July and August, persons acquire the custom of walking and sitting in the open air with the same clothing, and the same carelessness, as in their parlors, and with their heads frequently uncovered. The delightful sensations produced by the mildness of a day in September leads them to anticipate the same refreshing walks as they have enjoyed in summer, and without much regard to health, they thoughtlessly indulge in them. The consequence is that they are caught from home shivering and shaking with unexpected cold; they regret the want of an additional garment, and hasten home with all possible expedition, but not however without a cold, or perhaps the seeds of the dysentery or a fever. That these prevailing disorders of the season may be avoided, we take the liberty to advise our friends never to depart far from their usual residence in the morning or evening, in September, without an additional garment—to use a warm tonic, and nourishing diet—and at night never to retire without an extra blanket at the bedside.

This is a famous month too for travelling. Great numbers of persons go from home to attend the different Commencements and Military Reviews. Students and Instructors of Schools and Colleges have a vacation about this time, and wisely employ it in ranging the country for amusement, information, or health; and that they may ensure a new stock of the latter, or even preserve that with which they start, we will assure them that in no situation are persons more exposed to the evils resulting from change of weather, than in travelling. If the aforesaid outer garment be left behind, and no public house is at hand, however warm and delightful may be their ride during the day, a change will surely take place in the course of the afternoon, and the sun

will in all probability go down upon their sorrow, and rise again upon their bitter repentance. To such as are travelling, therefore, our precautions are particularly applicable, though to all we wish to recommend them. [Bos. Med. Intel.]

From the Mount Zion (Geo.) Missionary. Extract of a letter from a Presbyterian Clergyman of this State, to one of the Editors of this paper, dated

"St. Augustine, E. F. July 20, 1824.

"My dear Brother—I know not whether you may have heard of my journey to St. Augustine, or the object of my going to that remote region. Be assured no trifling object—no pecuniary considerations could have influenced me to come hither at this inclement season of the year.

I believe my Master called me hither, and I rejoice that I was obedient to his call; for I trust he has been with me, and blessed my feeble efforts among this people. I have been here more than 9 weeks. Every Sabbath I have preached twice in the day and attended prayer meeting by candle light. We have two prayer meetings in which the Methodists and we harmoniously unite every week. Indeed almost every evening is a meeting for prayer, either public or private. The result, by God's blessing, has been, that a Presbyterian church has been organized and constituted here. After many meetings of those who wished to form a church, for meditation, consultation and prayer, I framed a constitution, and form of government conformable to our plan of discipline, which was approved by eleven persons, four males and 7 females, who were propounded, after particular examination—then made a public profession of their faith, &c. and were received into membership. Deacons were then chosen and publicly ordained. And on the 20th of June, 1824, the 1st Presbyterian church was constituted, and the Holy Supper administered. A day, which I trust, will long be held in grateful remembrance by many of the inhabitants of St. Augustine. The scene was solemn. The assembly was said to be the largest ever convened here for religious purposes—composed of almost every sect of Christians—some Jews, and very many belonging to no religious denomination at all. We also had persons of every complexion, white, red and black. A large body of the military stationed here, marched in order, and worshipped with us. Twelve persons (one more having been received) original members of this infant church, together with many of our Methodist and Episcopal brethren, and one Baptist sister, sat down together as children of the same common Father, and redeemed by the same Saviour, and cordially partook of the bread of life, and drank of the cup of salvation. Was not this a blessed sight my brother? Do you not wish you had been with us? I assure you, I thought of you and a few others on this occasion. Assuredly the Master was with us. I do not think I ever before experienced more of the Divine presence, and I am happy to find that harmony seems to prevail, and although our meetings are very frequent, they are well attended. On Sunday last I am told all the billiard and gambling rooms were shut, and no public balls were held. Some say poverty was the cause of this: others attribute it to a better, which I trust is the true cause.

I must say that I never saw better order any where than here on the 4th of July. And the religious exercises observed on the Sabbath appear to have been blessed to the people; for the festivities of the following day were conducted with great order and decorum. I was requested to attend and to open a public meeting of citizens and soldiers with prayer—after which the Declaration of Independence was read by an officer, and an excellent oration delivered by another officer, both of whom acquitted themselves handsomely.

I have been about leaving this for three weeks past, but really cannot get away. Yesterday a Catholic applied to me for a Spanish Bible, but I had none. I yesterday gave an English Bible to a soldier, which he thankfully received. I last Sabbath propounded a converted Catholic, who wishes to have three children baptized. These matters cannot be trifled with. I forgot to tell you that the Monthly Concert of Prayer was begun here on the first of last month, and well attended then and the first of this month."

American Baptist Mission to Liberia.—

From the report of a committee to the Baptist General Convention, at their late session, it appears, that there is now an order-

ly and harmonious Baptist church constituted at Liberia, under the care Mr. Carey, a colored missionary, who has recently been joined by the Rev. G. M. Waring, (also a colored preacher) from Virginia, whose character is said to be such as to warrant high expectations of his usefulness. The committee recommend that a constant correspondence be kept up with the missionaries, for the purpose of encouraging them, and of receiving information respecting the best mode of introducing the gospel into the heart of Africa. [N. Y. Observer.]

—:o:—

From the Columbian Star.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated

JONESBOROUGH, (Ala.) July 29.

DEAR BROTHER,

I rejoice that I have some good news to communicate to you. It is now nearly six years since I came to Alabama; and it has been generally the case with Christians, that they have appeared to be in a torpid state; but the enemy has not been permitted to sow discord among them. Some few have continued to cry, "O that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion! when God bringeth back the captivity of his people." I hope the Lord has heard the prayer of the few who mourned in Zion. For about twelve months past, our assemblies have been increasing, and a more general attention to the word preached has been manifest. On the fourth Sabbath in last month, three were baptized in primitive order; the assembly was numerous and attentive. Last Sabbath I had the pleasure of leading seven into the water; while the banks of the little creek (waters of the Black Warrior) were lined with a numerous assemblage of attentive spectators. Christians rejoiced, and sinners were made to weep. Many tears were shed on the banks of the pleasant stream; some aged persons, as well as the youth, were made to weep bitterly, crying in the language of their souls, "What must I do to be saved?" There does not appear to be any rending wind, earthquake or fire; but a still small voice; and the subjects of the work seem solemn as death. The Lord is likewise making bare his arm in the salvation of sinners in several churches in some of the adjacent counties. As many as twelve have been buried in baptism in one day. O brother, I believe you will join us to pray for the outpourings of the Spirit of God on Alabama, and that "righteousness may go forth as brightness, and salvation as a lamp that burneth."

I will take the liberty of transmitting to you an extract of a letter from John Davis to a friend of his, which I copied a few days ago. He is an Indian youth, and is now in the school at the Withington station. His letter bears date April 15th, 1824. He thus writes to his correspondent:

"DEAR FRIEND—I am still anxious after knowledge. I attend daily to reading, writing, and ciphering; and have lately commenced the study of the English Grammar. I cannot promise that I shall be able to understand all about it; but I intend to try to do so. The number of students at our school is thirty-two; a few of them can read in the Testament. The teachers give themselves up entirely to do good to us in this nation, and attend very closely to us. I hope they will be made useful to some of us, that we may know what the Bible contains. They very often read and explain it, and try their best to make us understand it. They also pray for us, and tell us how we must be saved. We are poor and ignorant; we know nothing; and therefore need much instruction. I received a letter from Mr. Sparks, at the same time I received yours, in which he gave me very kind admonition. He wishes to know if I needed a Bible; and if so let him know, and he would furnish me with one. I have written a letter to him and have thanked him for his kindness, and told him that as I am at this station, all necessary books, with food and clothing, are provided."

I have given the above extract precisely as he wrote it.

I am yours, dear brother, in the bonds of the Gospel of Christ:

HOSEA HOLCOMBE.

—:o:—

From the Rev. Edward Hyde, Presiding Elder of Boston District, to the Editor of Zion's Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The Lord is doing great things for the people on this district. Such a flame has been kindled at the late Camp meetings, as will, I trust, be felt by thousands. I know not a single circuit or station on the district but what has felt some of the effects of the Spirit of God, in its awakening, converting, quickning, reclaiming or sanctifying influences. In some pla-

ces the work is very powerful, as you may see by the communication accompanying this. I never saw the preachers so much alive to God as they now are, as well as the private members: many, both preachers and people, are now rejoicing in that perfect love that casteth out fear.

I am yours, &c. E. HYDE.  
Duxbury, Sept. 2, 1824.

DEAR BROTHER,

The friends of Zion, through the medium of her Herald, will no doubt rejoice to hear the wonders that God is working on this highly favored Island.—A most glorious work commenced here immediately after Camp meeting, and seems to be spreading through all parts of the Island, and has brought many of the first class in society to the enjoyment of that love which enables them to declare to their fellow mortals that Christ hath power on earth to forgive sins. I attended a meeting a few days ago in Holmes's hole,—the Congregation, I presume, was greater than ever was known there before, on such an occasion, and the glory of God seemed to fill the house. It was truly a refreshing season.—Eleven souls in that little village have already been enabled, by the grace of God, to believe with their hearts unto righteousness, and to confess with their mouth unto salvation. The work is still progressing; many are inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward. In Chilmark and Edgartown, a number have been partakers of the blessed reformation, and many more are inquiring what they shall do to be saved. Brother Taylor has labored incessantly; he preaches almost every day, either in Edgartown, Holmes-hole, or Chilmark, and the Lord is with him of a truth. Brother Weeks is still engaged in the cause. That flame which filled the hearts of the children of the Lord at the Camp-Meeting at Falmouth, I trust will have a glorious spread. The members of the church are much quickened, and are desirous that God would fill this little island, and the whole world with his glory.

Your affectionate friend,

JEREMIAH PEASE.

Edgartown, Aug. 26, 1824.

P. S.—Since writing the above, five persons more have been brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. J. P.

## Died.

In this borough, on Thursday night the 9th inst. the Rev. JAMES TAYLOR, late Pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Congregation of Wilmington, aged about 40 years.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. — MURDOCK, wife of James Murdock, and daughter of the late Matthew Boyd, of this borough.

On Wednesday last, SARAH WOLLASTON, wife of Jeremiah Wollaston, of this town.

On Friday last, JOHN M'CALL, and on Wednesday night last, JAMES M'CALL, sons of Andrew M'Call, of this borough—the former aged about 18, and the latter 13 years.

In Guilford county, N. C. on the 19th August last, the Rev. DAVID CALDWELL, aged 99 years and 5 months. He was born in Lancaster county, Penn. in March, 1725.

Chester, Penn. Sept. 14.

DIED, on the 17th of the 8th Mo. last, RACHEL PALMER, daughter of John Palmer, of Concord township, aged about 16 years.

On the 22d of the same month, JOHN PALMER, brother of the above, aged 18 years.

On the 27th of the same month, LEWIS PALMER, another brother, aged 22 years.

The disease which so suddenly hastened to the tomb those three blooming youths, is ascribed to a local cause. An old building, in a state of decay, which had been used for a milk-house, standing 15 or 20 yards from the door of the dwelling, had become partly filled with water and rubbish of various kinds, such as weeds and decayed logs; the fowls had roosted under its roof until it had become offensive both to the sight and smell. The water of the well, which was situated between this old building and the dwelling, became also offensive and unfit for use. Doctors Marsh (the regular physician,) Hamor, and Jacques, the latter of Wilmington, were all of the opinion that the disease originated from this old building. The fever, which was stubborn and unrelenting, and baffled all their skill, assumed, towards its termination, a typhus and malignant character. Four more of the same family, viz. the Grandmother, a young man, (brother to the former,) and two children, are lying dangerously ill with the same complaint.

The chance of recovery had become so hopeless by remaining at the dwelling, the alarm and sympathy of the neighborhood had become so much excited, that it was thought best for the whole family to abandon it at present. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who opened their doors to receive them, for their benevolence and liberality.

Three of the sick were removed to Moses Palmer's, and one to Thomas Thatcher's. [Later accounts state that those four are on the recovery.]—Poulson.

## A BIOGRAPHY OF

General LA FAYETTE,

For sale at this Office.



## Poet's Corner.

"To awake the soul by tender strokes of art...  
"To raise the genius, and to mend the heart."

For the Circular.

## ISRAEL'S DISPERSION.

ISRAEL! once highly favored of the Lord;  
Thou child of Prophets, Patriarchs and Kings;  
But now forsaken and by God abhorred,  
And counted the offscouring of all things;  
What tongue can tell the blessings thou hast  
known,  
Or count the sins and follies thou hast done?

Thy sins have been of deepest crimson dye,  
And numberless as Africa's burning sands;  
Thou hast rebelled against the Lord, Most High,  
For whose sole glory all creation stands;  
Before whose throne the heavenly armies bow,  
Who made and governs all things here below.

Thou hast profaned Jehovah's holy day,  
His messages despised, his prophets slain,  
His precepts from thee thou hast cast away,  
And deem'd his service profitless and vain;  
The true and living God hast disobey'd,  
And worshipp'd idols thy own hands have made.

But, hark! from Calvary's top a dying groan  
Declares the measure of thy sins fulfill'd;  
By thee rejected was God's only Son,  
And by thy hands the Prince of Glory kill'd;  
And thou didst pray, as flow'd the crimson flood,  
"On us and on our children be that blood."

Oh, dreadful deed! sad imprecation this!  
Since then what heavy woes on thee have come,  
How little hast thou known of earthly bliss,  
How mark'd with Heaven's wrath has been thy  
doom!

A hissing and a bye-word to this day,  
And from thy Father's God a cast-away.

Th'abomination by the Seer foretold,  
In God's most holy place was seen to stand;  
And hostile legions, as the lion bold,  
Spread desolations dreadful through the land;  
Famine and plague did with the sword combine,  
And fearful wonders in the heavens shine.

That sacred Temple, long thy joy and boast,  
The fear and wonder of the nations' round,  
Has all its splendor, all its glory lost,  
And lies in mournful ruins on the ground;  
Messiah's words were not pronounced in vain,  
"One stone upon another shall not remain."

Now on the summit of the holy hill  
The Crescent shines—but Zion's glory's fled;  
The lying prophet's sons thy land do fill,  
And 'neath their feet the holy City tread;  
And Judah, who rebel'd against her God,  
Now feels the weight of the oppressor's rod.

Tell me, ye children of God's faithful friend,  
Have you yet found the long desired home?  
Or do you to the earth's remotest end,  
Like sheep without a watchful shepherd, roam?  
Yes, you are pilgrim wanderers, without rest,  
By God chastised and by man oppress'd.

The cruel Moslem binds his heavy chain  
Around thy neck, and forces thee to bow;  
And thou dost look to God for aid in vain,  
'Tis God has brought thy rebel pride thus low;  
Thou didst refuse Messiah's gentle sway,  
The tyrant's iron yoke must on thee lay.

Anti-christ, too, has join'd the heathen bands  
To persecute thy long afflicted race,  
And with thy blood imbrued his wicked hands,  
Pretending thus to serve the Prince of peace;  
Compelling thee by fire and rack and sword  
Into a church thou justly hast abhor'd.

The world's an Egypt, or a Babylon,  
Where thou'rt a stranger as thy Fathers were;  
And every land the cheerful Sun looks on,  
To thee's a land of darkness and despair;  
There too, where milk and honey once did flow,  
Thou'rt made to drink the bitter cup of woe.

O, people! for thy Fathers' sakes still dear,  
Though for thy sins a long afflicted race;  
For thee a Gentle pours a humble pray'r  
To Abraham's God, that he would cause his face  
Again to shine, would all thy sins forgive,  
And make thee ever in his sight to live.

For the Circular.

## TO GEN. LA FAYETTE.

Hail, noble Chieftain! thou hast come  
Just in the evening of thy days,  
To view our lov'd—our honor'd home,  
Which thou in youth didst tend to raise.

When youth and vigor nerv'd thy frame,  
And home and social friends were thine,  
To aid our cause you freely came,  
And help'd to raise fair Freedom's shrine.

Then, hail, FAYETTE! forever dear;  
To thee our hearts and homes expand;  
And while we drop the grateful tear,  
Thy welcome flies through all the land.

Though low beneath the silent cloud  
Most of thy comrades calmly rest,  
Their sons were taught thy deeds to applaud,  
And hold thy mem'ry ever blest.

Oh, yes, our youthful hearts have glow'd,  
While we have heard thy deeds of glory;  
And oft our parents' tears have flow'd,  
While they have told the martial story.

And what though years have roll'd away,  
Since thou for us didst bravely fight,  
Gladly our hearts will hail the day,  
That thou wilt bless each eager sight.

And now, lov'd Chieftain, ever dear,  
(Before my humble lay I close,)  
To Heaven I send the ardent pray'r,  
For thy eternal safe repose.

When men's applause and pomp be dumb,  
And cold and lifeless lies thy clay,  
May angel convoys guard thee home,  
To realms of endless peace and day.—[MAY.]

## POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

From the Columbian Star.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It will be seen, by a letter which we publish to day, that the Saluda Association has recommended to the churches within its limits, the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, with reference, among other objects, to the approaching election of President and Vice President.

The angry passions which the political canvass has already stimulated, have operated, to a scandalous extent, to disturb the public peace. The privacy of domestic life, the respect due to talent and station, the ordinary courtesies of society and the obligations of truth, have been shamelessly disregarded, in the fierce contest for the chief magistracy of a nation, distinguished, on the whole, for steadiness, intelligence, and morality.

A scene like this cannot be presented, without depraving the moral sense of the nation, rekindling former feuds, and multiplying the causes of civil discord.

Nor can we believe that Christians have altogether escaped the infection of this epidemic mischief. The prevailing topic of conversation, and of general solicitude, cannot fail to interest, in some degree, every member of the community. Were this interest limited to the patriotic desire to reward eminent worth with public honors, and to secure for the service of the nation the best virtues and talents, there would be nothing in it inconsistent with the principles of our religion. But our opinions are either the sources or the offspring of our passions: and political opinions are always allied to personal attachments and aversions, which give to them vigor and sometimes bitterness. Hence no Christian can become a politician, without injury to his piety. His mind is occupied, his feelings are excited, his passions, perhaps, are stimulated, and the dove of peace finds no refuge in his heart.

The proposition of the Saluda Association cannot, therefore, be deemed inappropriate, though it is somewhat too late. That part of it which relates to the supplication of divine guidance in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, deserves the attention of American Christians.

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Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated,  
GREENVILLE CT. Ho. (S. C.) }  
August 24. }

DEAR BROTHER,

The Saluda Baptist Association commenced its annual meeting at Lebanon church, on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in this month. Rev. Arthur Williams delivered the Association sermon. Read letters from 30 churches. Elected Rev. W. B. Johnson, Moderator, and Rev. James Hembree, Clerk. At the request of some churches in the body, the measure of the last year by which we connected ourselves with the State Convention, was reconsidered, and abolished. The next day a Society was formed, auxiliary to the Convention, and upwards of a hundred dollars were placed at its disposal. I hope that this amount will be doubled before the Convention meets. There were present at the Association 20 ministers, belonging to the body, and 13 messengers, from seven sister Associations. The word was preached with clearness, zeal, and apparent good effect. The state of the churches follows:—Baptized, 55; received by letter, 56; restored, 17; dismissed, 128; excluded, 26; dead, 10; total, 1175. The next Association is to be held at Clear Spring Meeting-House, about thirteen miles below Greenville Court-House.

The following resolution of the Association I wish inserted in the Star:

"Whereas, it hath pleased Divine Providence to afflict the section of country in which we dwell, and many other parts of our land, with a distressing drought, thereby blasting the expectations of the farmer, and threatening great distress in the scarcity of provisions: and whereas a great spiritual declension is now experienced by our churches, in consequence of which the ways of Zion mourn, and few come to her solemn assemblies: and whereas, great agitation pervades our country generally, in relation to the choice of a President of these United States: Therefore, Resolved, That the second Wednesday in November next be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; on which, our churches are requested to assemble at their respective places of worship, for the purpose of humbling themselves under the mighty hand of God, for the affliction in the drought, and in the spiritual declension of his people; to the end that he may be pleased to sanctify

these awful visitations of his hand to his children, and to the community at large, in teaching more fully their dependence on him, and their folly in departing from him; that he may be graciously pleased to revive his work amongst us, and every where else; and that he may be also mercifully pleased to still the commotions that are produced by contending parties in favor of their respective candidates for the presidential chair, and guide the minds of the people in the choice of a President; so that with one heart, and with one voice, the citizens of these United States may select the most suitable man, and the one most approved of God, for the high, dignified, and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of this highly favored country."

The object of the Association in wishing the Editor of the Star to insert in his paper the above resolution is, that the circulation which its appearance in that print will secure, will give general information of their design, particularly in relation to the latter part, that those in the Union who may be disposed to unite with them in it, may have timely notice.

## HORRID PIRACIES.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 8.—Capt. Wolf, of the brig Frances, who arrived yesterday in 9 days from Havana, has furnished us with the following interesting intelligence:

On the 20th of August, Capt. GRAYHAM, of the British sloop of war *Icarus*, hired a launch from some Spanish merchants at Havana, which, with two of his own boats, he armed and manned with nearly his whole crew, leaving only ten men on board his ship. These were out with such expedition, that they passed the Moro the same day at sunset, and proceeded westward in search of a piratical vessel which Capt. G. had obtained slight information of. On the 21st, at day-light, the boats arrived at the piratical rendezvous, (Key Blanco,) in the Bay of Honda, where they saw a schooner and a sloop, the former with 50, the latter with 20 men. As the boats pulled direct for them, they perceived the pirates take to their boats, and several of them jumped overboard, and made for the shore. The British boats followed and killed six of them, whom they shot as they landed. The seamen were anxious to pursue the remainder into the woods, but the officers did not deem it prudent. The boats then pulled for the schr. and sloop, and also went on board the brig HENRY, of Hartford, where they found Captain Rhodes, and crew, consisting of seven men, in such a state of debility, from hunger, thirst, and their cruelty, as not to be able to articulate a word. They also found TWELVE vessels burnt to the water's edge, and ascertained that the freebooters had murdered all their crews, consisting of one hundred and fifty persons.

On the 26th, the boats returned to Havana, towing in their prizes, the schr. and sloop. Some papers were found on board the Henry, which, it was expected, would lead to some valuable discoveries.

On the 27th, it was said that Capt. Graham had made application to the Governor to search a Spanish vessel then in the harbor of Havana, but it was not known at 3 P. M. (when the Frances sailed) whether permission had been granted.

## RECOVERY FROM A THUNDER STROKE.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bellbrook, in the State of Ohio, to his friend in this City, dated August 24, gives a vivid sketch of a distressing scene, with an account of a successful attempt to resuscitate a person apparently killed by lightning, which may induce others hereafter placed in similar situations to use like exertions:

National Intel.

"I have now only time to give you a brief sketch of a melancholy occurrence which took place on Friday last about 3 o'clock: A few minutes after I had been seated in a front room, (with a couple of strangers, who had called for shelter during a light shower of rain) a sharp flash of lightning appeared, accompanied with loud thunder, though apparently at a distance. In two minutes after a general tremendous blaze appeared—to every one whose eyes were towards the street, balls of liquid fire were seen falling on the earth, which for a moment, destroyed the power of vision. The explosion, which was apparently at the same time with the flash, raised me quite erect. Fearing the consequence, I ran to a room in which my wife lay sick; on opening the door, my eyes were blinded with smoke, and with a strong sulphurous vapor. Seeing no fire, I supposed the store was struck,

and that the gunpowder had exploded. When I got near the store, I was met by one crying "yonder! yonder!" pointing towards the East end of the North porch. I then turned my course and ran with my eyes elevated, expecting every step to meet with a column of flame, until I almost trod upon the lifeless body of my son William. I took him instantly in my arms, and ran out from the smoke and dust which still remained, to the open air, turned up his face to the rain for a moment, then returned to the porch. Blessed be God, who gave me thought and presence of mind! In less than ten minutes after the shock, I had a vein opened in each of my son's arms, his feet and hands in warm salt water, and bathed his face with camphorated spirits. The moment of the application of the last, he gave the first signs of returning life, when his lungs gave a faint heave for air, though at first without effect. It was 12 or 1 o'clock at night before his lungs were sufficiently inflated to give respiration any thing like its natural order. During this process no pen can describe the misery which he endured. It could only be expressed by the contortions of his face and limbs, and his feeble attempts to utter groans. But thanks be to God, he is now so far recovered as partly to exercise his reason, although he is very weak and has generally a high fever—a natural consequence of such a case.—The house is much shattered and torn; the kitchen utensils, boards, and stones, hurled in every direction."

## General La Fayette.

Among the many highly interesting and intellectual displays of good taste and good feeling which are so honorable to the Nation on the arrival of its Guest, we would select the following: Gen. Lafayette visited the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, where, in the principal teacher, he recognized Le Clerc, the pupil of the Abbe Sicard. The pupils, to the number of fifty or sixty, were drawn up in two ranks, and the General passed between them. They all at once, made the most impressive sign of gratitude, and pressing their hands on their hearts, exhibited a Legend with these words, "What the Nation SPEAKS—we FEEL."—*Dem. Press.*

## Biographical.

For the Circular.

## MEMOIR,

OF MR. SAMUEL GLASGO, OF UPPER OCTORARA, PENN. who died May 17, 1824, in the 65th year of his age.

MR. GLASGO, a native of Ireland, has been, since he reached these shores, as regarded his political sentiments, truly an American, cordially embracing and steadfastly adhering to Republican principles.

His name has been, several times, placed on the Democratic ticket for the Legislative department, and nothing but party opposition and ignorance of his merits, could have prevented him from filling a seat for which he would have been eminently qualified.

Of the board of Trustees of this congregation he has been many years a member; in the exercise of his fostering care, and in the discharge of every duty pertaining to his office, he was faithful, industrious and attentive.

Latterly, public business has been that which principally engaged his attention. This was occasioned chiefly by the implicit confidence placed in him. In the transaction of all matters in which he was concerned, independence, impartiality, honesty, candor, and integrity, were prominently displayed. In him the widow, the fatherless and helpless found a wise counsellor, and a faithful friend. He possessed a greatness of mind which raised him superior to any interference with the concerns of others, other than that, which tended to their advantage; giving wholesome advice or advocating the cause of the injured.—Mr. Glasgo was vested with a happy talent for adjusting disputes and settling differences between neighbors, which he frequently employed to great advantage.—He possessed a strong discriminating judgment, a well informed mind, and a warm and affectionate heart, free from guile and hypocrisy. He maintained a dignity of manner, commanding respect. He was a very pleasing, intelligent and instructive companion, averse to slanderous and censorious remarks on the character and conduct of others; sustaining an unblemished moral character, and manifesting a high veneration for the religion of that Jesus whose righteousness appeared to be the foundation of his hope. Than this amiable man few have lived a more honorable life. His death is justly, deeply, and very generally lamented. Some time after his arrival into this country, he connected himself in marriage with Mrs. Haslet, of a very respectable family herself, an amiable woman, who, a few years after their union, was taken to the invisible world, leaving him to deplore the bereavement. One year and a half since he formed a similar connexion with Mrs. Wallace, who, together with an only infant daughter, remain to experience the privation of an affectionate husband and father. The disease terminating Mr. Glasgo's existence was dyspeptic,